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INTELLIGENCE REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY China

DATE:

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INFO. [redacted]

SUBJECT Military Information: Inner Mongolian People's Self Protection Army, General Information

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STATE	WAR	NAVY	JUSTICE	R & E	C & D						

1. During the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, the armed strength of the Inner Mongolians was approximately 10,000 men which included 12 cavalry regiments of approximately 600 men each, 2 artillery regiments of 300 men each, and 1 infantry regiment of 1500 men. These units were equipped and supplied by the Japanese. At the conclusion of the war most of the men returned to their homes since they were conscriptees.

2. The Eastern Mongolian Self Autonomous Army was formed from new recruits at the end of the war. There was at that time a maximum number of 6 divisions with 2,000 in each. (It is difficult to ascertain the size of this "autonomous" army because figures reported have varied from 9,000 to 70,000. The latter number may represent the potential strength rather than the actual strength since [redacted] in November 1946 that the maximum number of rifles and pistols available in Hsingan Province (all four former Hsingan provinces?) was 60,000.)

3. In June 1946 the name of the army was changed to the Inner Mongolian People's Self Protection Army. [redacted] note: The change was previously reported as taking place in May 1946.)

4. As previously reported, ASGAN ([redacted] ; Chinese phoneticization: AH-TS'E-KEN) became the commander-in-chief of the army [redacted] note: and KACHENCHONGHON, the commander of the 2nd Division. This division without KACHENCHONGHON, went over to the Nationalists when they took over Tungliao (122-14, 43-40)).

5. ASGAN was a student at the Japanese Army University. Then he served as an instructor in the Hsingan Army School. At the same time he was a staff officer in the Hsingan Army and Chief of the Military Affairs Section. When the East Mongolian People's Autonomy Government was set up, he served as Chief of the National Defense Section and Chief of the Military Affairs Section. In June 1946 when the Hsingan Provincial Government was established, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Inner Mongolia People's Self Defense Army. He is a quiet and

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capable man and is popular among the army men.

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6. MEDELTU (*MEDEL* ; MO-TS-ENI-T'U, or MO-P'U-ENI-TUAN) was made the commander of the 1st Division, which is the best equipped, trained and commanded in the army. *MEDEL* (MO-TS-ENI-T'U), commander of the 1st Regiment of the First Division. *MEDEL* (MO-TS-ENI-T'U), commander of the 1st Regiment of the First Division.

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7. Certain units of the army represent certain Mongolian leagues and banners. *MEDEL* note: Thus, each unit represents the strength of an individual banner. It is not known whether these units are stationed in the banners or concentrated at a central point. It is believed that the units are stationed in the banners themselves, resembling the Chinese self defense (pao an) or militia (min ping) units scattered throughout China.)

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8. In addition to the above-mentioned units, the former puppet 9th and 10th Armies, the 2nd Division, and the students of the former Hsangan army school (mostly officers) comprise a part of the Eastern Mongolian Army. Army headquarters are in Wangyehmiao (122-01, 46-05), Lintung (118-68, 43-51), Chalangtun (122-45, 48-01), and Hailar (119-44, 49-13). Strength, and identification of the commanding officers is unknown. However, it is reported that the 16th Division Headquarters of the Autonomous Army is in Hailar. There are 6300 well-equipped men with this unit.

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9. In September 1946, Chinese Communist military instructors began training members of the Eastern Mongolian Self Defense Army in guerrilla warfare. Each guerrilla unit consists of from three to seven persons. By January 1947 these units had been successfully organized.

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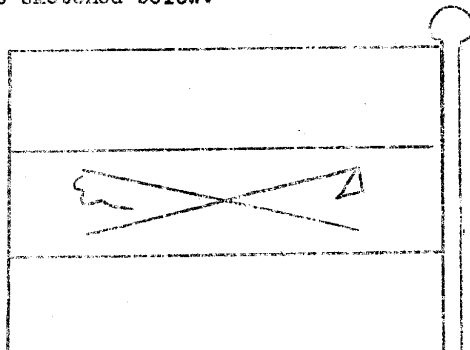
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10. *MEDEL*
11. Every Inner Mongolian soldier wears an insignia on his arm, composed of Mongolian writing and a red star. On their caps is an insignia composed of a blue star, a pick and a whip. The flag of the Inner Mongolian governments both at Hailar and at Chalangtun is sketched below:

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